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HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400			BAKER, CHARLOTTE M	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/685,276	MAJEWICZ, PETER I.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Charlotte M. Baker.	2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 14 October 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments regarding claims 1-14, 17-30 and 33-39 filed 10/11/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding Applicant's argument that Whiting does not teach perceptually uniform adjustments, Examiner respectfully traverses. Applicant relies on the argument that the Specification defines perceptually uniform means that the perceived change in a color is directly proportional to the increment of change selected. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., perceptually uniform adjustments) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 5-14 and 21-30 and 33-38 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. See rejections below.
3. Examiner has withdrawn objections to the Abstract and Title of the Invention.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101*

4. Claims 17-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The program claimed is merely a set of instructions per se. Since there is no computer program embodied on a computer readable medium to realize the computer program functionality, the claimed subject matter is non-statutory. Examiner suggests: "a computer readable medium having encoded thereon instructions for".

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-4, 17-20 and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Whiting et al. (6,618,170).

**Regarding claim 1:** The structural elements of apparatus claim 17 perform all of the steps of method claim 1. Thus, claim 1 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 17.

**Regarding claim 2:** Whiting et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 1. The structural elements of apparatus claim 18 perform all of the steps of method claim 2. Thus, claim 2 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 18.

**Regarding claim 3:** Whiting et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 1. The structural elements of apparatus claim 19 perform all of the steps of method claim 3. Thus, claim 3 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 19.

**Regarding claim 4:** Whiting et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 2. The structural elements of apparatus claim 20 perform all of the steps of method claim 4. Thus, claim 4 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 20.

**Regarding claim 17:** Whiting et al. disclose rendering a color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22); in response to a user selecting an adjustment to a first color in the image (Figs. 3A-3E), making a perceptually uniform adjustment to the first color in the image (col. 4, ln. 23-45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13); and rendering an adjusted color image reflecting the adjustment made to the first color in the image (col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13).

**Regarding claim 18:** Whiting et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 17. Whiting et al. further disclose in response to a user selecting an adjustment to a second color (hue shift) in the adjusted image (Figs. 3A-3E), making a perceptually uniform adjustment to the second color (hue shift) in the adjusted image (col. 4, ln. 23-45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13); and rendering a second adjusted color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22) reflecting the adjustment made to the second color in the adjusted image (col. 4, ln. 23-45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13).

**Regarding claim 19:** Whiting et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 17. Whiting et al. further disclose wherein the instructions for rendering a color image comprise instructions for printing the color image (Fig. 2) and rendering an adjusted color image comprises printing the adjusted color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22) (col. 4, ln. 23-45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13).

**Regarding claim 20:** Whiting et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 18. Whiting et al. further disclose wherein the second color is the same as the first color (hue shift, col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13).

**Regarding claim 39:** Whiting et al. disclose a means for rendering a color image (Fig. 2, printer output or display 22); a means for, in response to a user selecting an adjustment to a color in the image (Fig. 2, control panel with image display 22), making a perceptually uniform adjustment to the color in the image (Figs. 3A-3E); and a means for rendering an adjusted color image reflecting the adjustment made to the color in the image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 5-14 and 21-30 and 33-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. (US 2003/0002095 A1).

**Regarding claim 5:** The structural elements of apparatus claim 21 perform all of the steps of method claim 5. Thus, claim 5 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 21.

**Regarding claim 6:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 5. The structural elements of apparatus claim 22 perform all of the steps of method claim 6. Thus, claim 6 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 22.

**Regarding claim 7:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 5.

The structural elements of apparatus claim 23 perform all of the steps of method claim 7. Thus, claim 7 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 23.

**Regarding claim 8:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 6.

The structural elements of apparatus claim 24 perform all of the steps of method claim 8. Thus, claim 8 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 24.

**Regarding claim 9:** The structural elements of apparatus claim 25 perform all of the steps of method claim 9. Thus, claim 9 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 25.

**Regarding claim 10:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 9. The structural elements of apparatus claim 26 perform all of the steps of method claim 10. Thus, claim 10 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 26.

**Regarding claim 11:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 10. The structural elements of apparatus claim 27 perform all of the steps of method claim 11. Thus, claim 11 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 27.

**Regarding claim 12:** The structural elements of apparatus claim 28 perform all of the steps of method claim 12. Thus, claim 12 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 28.

**Regarding claim 13:** The structural elements of apparatus claim 29 perform all of the steps of method claim 13. Thus, claim 13 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 29.

**Regarding claim 14:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 13. The structural elements of apparatus claim 30 perform all of the steps of method claim 14. Thus, claim 14 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 30.

**Regarding claim 21:** Whiting et al. disclose rendering a color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22); displaying a menu (Fig. 3A, bar 32); making a perceptually uniform adjustment; in response to a user selecting an adjustment (Figs. 3A-3E); and rendering (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22) an adjusted color image reflecting the adjustment made to the first memory color in the image (Figs. 3A-3E and col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13).

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address displaying a palette of memory colors appearing in the image; of memory color adjustments; to a first memory color in the image; to the first memory color in the image.

Gruzdev et al. displaying a palette of memory colors appearing in the image (par. 41); of memory color adjustments (par. 41); to a first memory color in the image (par. 41); to the first memory color in the image (par. 41).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include memory colors in order to so that common items (i.e. skin tones, sky colors, etc.) can readily be corrected as taught by Gruzdev et al. (par. 41).

**Regarding claim 22:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 21. Whiting et al. further disclose in response to a user selecting an adjustment (Figs. 3A-3E) making a perceptually uniform adjustment (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13); and rendering (Fig. 2, output printer 24 or display 22) a second adjusted color image reflecting the adjustment made (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 26).

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address to a second memory color in the adjusted image; to the second memory color in the adjusted image; to the second memory color in the adjusted image.

Gruzdev et al. disclose to a second memory color in the adjusted image (par. 41); to the second memory color in the adjusted image (par. 41); to the second memory color in the adjusted image (par. 41).

**Regarding claim 23:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 21. Whiting et al. further disclose wherein the instructions for rendering a color image comprise instructions for printing the color image (Fig. 2) and rendering an adjusted color image comprises printing the adjusted color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22) (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13).

**Regarding claim 24:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 22.

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address wherein the second color is the same as the first color.

Gruzdev et al. disclose wherein the second color is the same as the first color (par. 41).

**Regarding claim 25:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. disclose rendering a color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22); prompting a user to select; appearing in the image (Figs. 3A-3E); prompting the user to select an adjustment (Figs. 3A-3E); in response to a user selecting an adjustment, making a perceptually uniform adjustment (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13); and rendering an adjusted color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22) reflecting the adjustment made (Figs. 3A-3E).

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address a first memory color; to the selected first memory color.

Gruzdev et al. disclose a first memory color (par. 41); to the selected first memory color (par. 41).

**Regarding claim 26:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 22. Whiting et al. further disclose prompting the user to select (Figs. 3A-3E) appearing in the adjusted image; prompting the user to select an adjustment (Figs. 3A-3E); in response to the user selecting an adjustment, making a perceptually uniform adjustment (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13); and rendering a second adjusted color image reflecting the adjustment made (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22) (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13).

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address a second memory color; to the selected second memory color.

Gruzdev et al. disclose a second memory color (par. 41); to the selected second memory color (par. 41).

**Regarding claim 27:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 26.

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address wherein the second color is the same as the first color.

Gruzdev et al. disclose wherein the second color is the same as the first color (par. 41).

**Regarding claim 28:** Whiting et al. further disclose printing a color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22); displaying a palette, appearing in the image (spectrum, col. 4, ln. 23-45); displaying a menu (Figs. 3A-3E); in response to a user selecting an adjustment, making a perceptually uniform adjustment (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13); and printing an adjusted color image reflecting the adjustment made (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22).

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address of memory colors; of memory color adjustments; to a memory color in the image; to the selected memory color.

Gruzdev et al. disclose of memory colors (par. 41); of memory color adjustments (par. 41); to a memory color in the image (par. 41); to the selected memory color (par. 41).

**Regarding claim 29:** Whiting et al. disclose printing a color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22); prompting a user; appearing in the image (Figs. 3A-3E); prompting the user to select

an adjustment (Figs. 3A-3E); in response to the user, in a perceptually uniform color modeling space (col. 4, ln. 23-45); in response to the user selecting an adjustment, adjusting; in the perceptually uniform color modeling space (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13); transforming; in the perceptually uniform color modeling space to a color in a printer color modeling space (Fig. 2, printer output 24); and printing an adjusted color image reflecting the adjustment made (Fig. 2, printer output 24).

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address to select a memory color; to the selected memory color; selecting a memory color; identifying the selected memory color; to the selected memory color; the identified memory color; the adjusted memory color; to the selected memory color.

Gruzdev et al. disclose to select a memory color (par. 41); to the selected memory color (par. 41); selecting a memory color (par. 41); identifying the selected memory color (par. 41); to the selected memory color (par. 41); the identified memory color (par. 41); the adjusted memory color; to the selected memory color (par. 41).

**Regarding claim 30:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 29. Whiting et al. further disclose instructions for prompting the user to select the color image (Figs. 3A-3E) and wherein printing a color image comprises printing the selected color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22).

**Regarding claim 33:** Whiting et al. disclose a color image (Figs. 3A-3E and col. 4, ln. 23-45); appearing in the image (Figs. 3A-3E); controls for adjusting a color on the palette (Figs. 3A-3E);

and programming for making perceptually uniform adjustments to the color image corresponding to the adjustment controls (Fig. 2, color copier 26 and Figs. 3A-3E).

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address a palette of memory colors.

Gruzdev et al. disclose a palette of memory colors (par. 41).

**Regarding claim 34:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 33. Whiting et al. further disclose rendering the color image (Fig. 2, printer output or display 22); in response to a user selecting a color adjustment from the controls for adjusting a color (Figs. 3A-3E), making a perceptually uniform adjustment to the color image corresponding to the color adjustment; and rendering an adjusted color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22) (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13).

**Regarding claim 35:** Whiting et al. disclose a print engine (Fig. 2, printer output 24); a user interface (Fig. 2, control panel with image display 22); and a controller operatively coupled to the print engine and the user interface (Fig. 2, controller with default setting 20), the controller having a processor and a memory storing a color image (Fig. 2 and col. 4, ln. 10-22), appearing in the image (Figs. 3A-3E), controls for adjusting a color on the palette (Figs. 3A-3E), and programming for making perceptually uniform adjustments to the color image corresponding to the adjustment controls (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13).

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address a palette of memory colors.

Gruzdev et al. disclose a palette of memory colors (par. 41).

**Regarding claim 36:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 35. Whiting et al. further disclose printing the color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22); in response to a user selecting a color adjustment from the controls for adjusting a color (Figs. 3A-3E), making a perceptually uniform adjustment to the color image corresponding to the color adjustment (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13); and printing an adjusted color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22).

**Regarding claim 37:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 36. Whiting et al. further disclose wherein the controller memory (Fig. 2, controller 20) stores programming for displaying; on the user interface (Figs. 3A-3E) and displaying the controls for adjusting a color on the user interface (Fig. 2, control panel with image display 22) (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13).

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address the palette of memory colors.

Gruzdev et al. disclose the palette of memory colors (par. 41).

**Regarding claim 38:** Whiting et al. disclose a computer having a processor and a memory storing a color image (Fig. 2, color copier 26), appearing in the image and controls for adjusting a color on the palette (Figs. 3A-3E); and a printer operatively coupled to the computer (Fig. 2, printer output 24), the printer comprising a print engine and a controller operatively coupled to the print engine (Fig. 2), the controller (Fig. 2, controller 20) having a processor and a memory storing programming for making perceptually uniform adjustments to the color image corresponding to the adjustment controls on the computer (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13).

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address a palette of memory colors.

Gruzdev et al. disclose a palette of memory colors (par. 41).

9. Claims 15-16 and 31-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. and further in view of Falk et al. (US 2004/0119992 A1).

**Regarding claim 15:** The structural elements of apparatus claim 31 perform all of the steps of method claim 15. Thus, claim 15 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 31.

**Regarding claim 16:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. and further in view of Falk et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 15. The structural elements of apparatus claim 32 perform all of the steps of method claim 16. Thus, claim 16 is rejected for the same reasons discussed in the rejection of claim 32.

**Regarding claim 31:** Whiting et al. disclose storing a color image in an RGB color modeling space (copied document); printing the color image (Fig. 2, printer output 24 or display 22); prompting a user to select; appearing in the image (Figs. 3A-3E); prompting the user to select an adjustment (Figs. 3A-3E); in response to the user selecting; in response to the user selecting an adjustment (col. 4, ln. 23- 45 and col. 4, ln. 58 through col. 5, ln. 13); and printing an adjusted color image (Fig. 2, printer output or display 22).

Whiting et al. fail to specifically address a memory color; to the selected memory color; a memory color; to the memory color.

Gruzdev et al. disclose a memory color (par. 41); to the selected memory color (par. 41); a memory color (par. 41); to the memory color (par. 41).

Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. fail to specifically address transforming an RGB model color value; representing the selected memory color to a CIELab model color value; adjusting the CIELab model color value; transforming the adjusted CIELab model color value to a CMYK model color value; based on the CMYK model color value.

Falk et al. disclose transforming an RGB model color value; representing the selected memory color to a CIELab model color value (Fig. 3, convert to device-independent color space 14); adjusting the CIELab model color value (Fig. 3, perform color processing 16); transforming the adjusted CIELab model color value to a CMYK model color value (Fig. 3, convert to device-dependent color space 18); based on the CMYK model color value (Fig. 3, output (CMYK)).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include transforming an RGB model color value; representing the selected memory color to a CIELab model color value; adjusting the CIELab model color value; transforming the adjusted CIELab model color value to a CMYK model color value; based on the CMYK model color value in order to assure similar visual appearances between the input and output images.

**Regarding claim 32:** Whiting et al. in view of Gruzdev et al. and further in view of Falk et al. satisfy all the elements of claim 31.

Whiting et al. fail in view of Gruzdev et al. fail to specifically address instructions for, after transforming the CIELab model color value to a CMYK model color value, smoothing a

discontinuity in an LUT of CMYK color values associated with the transformation of the adjusted CIELab model color value to the CMYK model color value.

Falk et al. disclose instructions for, after transforming the CIELab model color value to a CMYK model color value (Fig. 3, convert to device-dependent color space 18), smoothing a discontinuity in an LUT of CMYK color values associated with the transformation of the adjusted CIELab model color value to the CMYK model color value (Fig. 3, convert to device-dependent color space 18) (par. 29).

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charlotte M. Baker whose telephone number is 571-272-7459. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be reached on 571-272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

*CMB*  
CMB

*Kimberly Williams*

KIMBERLY WILLIAMS  
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER